

# KENTUCKY GAZETTE

## AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

[VOL. XVI.—No. 856.]

BY DANIEL BRADFORD, LEXINGTON.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1803.

**CLARKE COUNTY,**  
October Term, 1802.  
Micajah Clarke, complainant,  
against  
Josias Bullock, William  
Bullock, George Caldwell,  
Denfellow, Samuel Smith, & Patter-  
son Bullock.

**IN CHANCERY.**  
THE defendants Josias and Samuel, not having entered their appearance herein agreeable to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth—On the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that unless the said defendants do appear here on the second day of the next March term, & answer the complainant's bill, the same will be taken for confessed—that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Kentucky Gazette for two months successively, that another copy be posted at the front door of the court-house of this county, and that another copy be published at the door of the stone meeting house on Howard's creek, some Sunday immediately after divine service.

A copy,  
Teste,  
D. BULLOCK, C. C. Q. S.

**ALL PERSONS,**  
**INDEBTED** to the subscribers, by bond, note or book account, are requested immediately to pay the same—**TOBACCO, HEMP, GINSENG, HOGS' LARD, & BEES' WAX,** will be taken in payment at the market price; after this notice, should any person, omit making payment, they will be sued.

On the arrival of Geo. Poyzer, Wm. Macbean intends starting to New-Orleans, and thus renders his services to any persons who may have business to transact either at Natchez, Orleans, or in the eastern states, on commission.

W. Macbean attends every day at the Insurance Office,  
**MACBEAN & POYZER.**  
8th January, 1803.

### THE SUBSCRIBER

**INTENDS** going to Philadelphia early in the spring, requests all those who are indebted to him, either by bond, note or book account, to pay by the first of February next—those who fail to comply with the above request will not be entitled to a credit hereafter, and will have their accounts put into the hands of proper officers for collection.

He has on hand a handsome assortment of **MERCHANDISE**, which he will sell low for Cash, Tobacco, Country Linen, Bees-wax, Goose Feathers, &c.

Has just received a Handsome Assortment of  
**QUEENS' WARE, COTTON CARDS,**

And daily expects a large assortment of **Hard Ware, Cutlery, &c.** and a handsome collection of **Books.**  
**GEORGE ANEDRSON.**  
Lexington, Jan. 5, 1803.

**N. B. A FARM** about three miles from Lexington on the Tate's creek road either to sell or rent. Apply as above.

Taken up by William Nelson, Harrison county, Raven creek, a **RED ROAN HORSE,** three years old last spring, upwards of fourteen hands high; appraised to \$1.

C. T. Andw. Hampton.  
29th Nov. 1802.

**ALL** persons are hereby cautioned against dealing with, or crediting my wife **Lucy Hoff,** as I am determined to comply with no contracts made, or debts contracted by her after the date hereof.

Paul Hoff.

January 20th 1803.

**Fayette County, scs.**  
Taken up by Charles Carr, near Walnut-Hill meeting house, a small **WHITE HORSE,**

twelve years old, thirteen hands and a half high, branded but not legible, appraised to \$1. Given under my hand this 1st day of January, 1803.  
H. Harrison.

### NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

**TROTTER & SCOTT,**  
Have just received, and are now opening,  
A Large & Complete assortment of **FALL & WINTER GOODS,**  
Of the latest importations from Europe.  
Consisting of  
Dry Goods,  
Hard Ware,  
Groceries,  
Queens', China & Glass Ware,  
& Window Glafs;  
Together with a number of articles too tedious to enumerate.

All of which being purchased lower than any imported into this state, will be sold accordingly, for **CASH IN HAND.**  
Lexington, November 17, 1802.

**THE** Legislature having by act of Assembly, approved December 16th 1802, authorized the President and Directors of the **KENTUCKY INSURANCE COMPANY,** to encase their Capital Stock to **Fifty Thousand Dollars;** by disposing of Shares at one hundred dollars each, in addition to those already subscribed, until the Shares amount to five hundred—

In pursuance of which,  
**The President and Directors**  
**GIVE NOTICE,**

That for the accommodation of the Citizens of this State in general, they have appointed the following persons to open Books, and to receive the first payment of such persons as wish to become Subscribers, viz.

**THOMAS TODD,** at Frankfort.  
**RICHARD STEELE,** Louisville.  
**JAMES BIRNEY,** Danville.  
**KELLY & BRENT,** Bourbon.  
**DANIEL VERTNER,** Washington.  
**DAVID ZEIGLER,** Cincinnati.  
**JOHN WILKINS,** Pittsburgh.

Subscriptions will likewise be received in Lexington by the **PRESIDENT & DIRECTORS**—No one person can subscribe for more than 10 shares.

As it is presumed that the Institution will become advantageous not only to the subscribers and the commerce and trade of our state, but to the whole Western country; the books will be opened on the 24th instant, for fourteen days only, after which they are to be returned to the President and Directors in Lexington, who will then take measures to fill the subscription in other states; should there remain any shares undisposed of.

By order of the board.  
**W. MORTON, President.**

### TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

**STOLEN** from the subscriber, (out of his stable) A **SADDLE,** almost new, has been used about three months; the maker's name is Seth Creigh, which will be found under the skirt of the saddle. Any person who will give such information as will enable me to prosecute the thief, shall have the above reward, or **FIVE DOLLARS** for the Saddle only.

**JOHN A. SEITZ.**  
Lexington, 21st Dec. 1803.

In all probability the Saddle will be offered for sale in this neighborhood.

### NOTICE.

**ALL** persons indebted to **JOHN C. OWINGS & Co.** are requested to make payment to the Subscriber, before the 15th of March next. The situation of the company will not admit of their giving longer indulgence.—And those who have demands against said firm, are requested to bring them forward for adjustment.

**JAMES MORRISON,**  
Agent for J. C. Owings & Co.  
Lexington, Jan. 24, 1803.

Taken up by John Dozier, in Nelson county, in the neighborhood of Chaplain's fork, an

**IRON GRAY FILLEY,**  
Judged two years old past, no brands perceivable, judged thirteen hands three inches high; appraised to \$1.  
**Traves Davis, J. P. N. C.**  
July 23d, 1802.

### VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

**700** acres Military Land, lying on Bruh creek, N. W. T. where the road crosses from Limestone to Chillicothe; this tract contains about three hundred acres of rich bottom, the remainder is well timbered; has on it a good mill seat, and is an excellent stand for a public house.

**500** acres ditto ditto, lying on Clover Lick creek, a branch of the East fork of the Little Miami, N. W. T. in a good neighborhood, about three miles from Dunhams-Town, seven from Williamsburg, and eleven to twelve from the Ohio river.

**1000** acres ditto ditto, lying on Bruh creek, a few miles from New Market, N. W. T.

**5000** acres, lying on Bank Lick creek, Kentucky, part of two tracts, containing 6000 acres, surveyed and patented for William Jones.

**4000** acres, Clarke county, Kentucky, part of a tract of eight thousand acres, surveyed and patented for Richard Chinnor.

**3332 2-3** acres, Mason county, Kentucky, part of 5000 acres, surveyed and patented for George Underwood.

**1200** acres, Mason county, Kentucky, surveyed and patented for Moody and McMillin.

**1000** acres Military land, on the waters of Russell's creek, Green river.

**325** acres, Jefferson county, Kentucky, about four miles from Louisville, 40 acres of this tract is cleared.

**116 1-2** acres, Franklin county, Kentucky, on the North fork of Elkhorn, about six miles from Frankfort; on this tract are considerable improvements.

A House and well improved Lot in the town of Paris, on Main street, and adjoining Mr. Hughes's tavern.

An Inn and Out Lot in said town.

Also a House and well improved Lot in this place.  
The above described property will be sold low for **CASH, HEMP and TOBACCO,** or on giving bond with good security, a considerable credit may be had.—For further particulars enquire of the subscribers.

**JOHN JORDAN Jun.**  
**JOHN A. SEITZ.**  
Lexington, Kentucky,  
January 14th, 1803.

### IN THE PRESS,

And will shortly be published,

A  
**REPORT OF THE CAUSES,**  
DETERMINED BY THE LATE  
**SUPREME COURT,**

FOR THE  
**DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY;**  
AND BY THE  
**COURT OF APPEALS,**

IN WHICH THE TITLES TO LAND WERE  
IN DISPUTE.

By **JAMES HUGHES.**

Proposals for publishing this work by subscription, were circulated nearly two years ago, under the signature of **Thomas Todd** and **James Hughes,** it having been the intention of Colonel Todd, to join in the work.

In order to enable Mr. Bradford, to know who to deliver books to as subscribers, it will be necessary for those Gentlemen who have subscription papers to forward them to him.

This volume contains the Causes decided from the establishment of the District Court on the Western waters, to the end of the March Term of the Court of Appeals, in the year 1801.

The Author is preparing materials for a second volume, which will probably be published in the beginning of the next year.

Lexington, January 12, 1803.



### FRESH MEDICINE.

Just arrived from Philadelphia, at our shop, near the Stray-Pen, Lexington, and to be sold for Cash **Fine Linen, or Flax-Seed.**

Also **RED CLOVER SEED,**  
FOR SALE.  
**AND W. McALLA & Co.**

### DEFENSIVE AND DESCRIPTIVE

REMARKS,

ON THE  
**Tennessee Company Purchase.**

ON the 24th day of January, in the year seventeen hundred and ninety five, the legislature of Georgia, in a full session assembled, in perfect conformity with their own constitution; did, by virtue of the powers to them delegated by the same, bargain and sell unto Zachariah Cox, Matthias Maher and their associates for a valuable consideration (acknowledged by the proper officers, to have been received into the treasury of state,) all that tract or parcel of land, denominated, and known by the name of the **Tennessee Company Purchase;** which purchase embraces the **Great Bend** of the river Tennessee, together with a vast quantity of first rate bottom, which stretches itself along the South bank of said river for upwards of thirty miles, including at least one hundred and fifty thousand acres of the most fertile and productive land on the continent of Western America.

Notwithstanding the solemnity, legality, and perfect constitutionality, of the above mentioned grant of land to Cox, and his associates; the very next assembly of Georgia, did, contrary to all law precedent, and the principles of justice, pass a declaration, (for it cannot properly be termed a law) declaring the sale and grant made by the legislature aforesaid, to the land in question, utterly null and forever void!!! and to crown this their most extraordinary unparalleled preposterous declaration, they then caused the record, which was made for said land, to be drew by violence from the archives of the state, and publicly committed to the flames!!! What motive or notions, induced this rascal speculative assembly, to assume such unconstitutional, impolitic, and despotic powers; as to make and pass this their illegal, iniquitous and infamous declaration; I know not, but certain it is they did it, which serves either as a monument of their profound ignorance or abandoned principles, for nothing can be more obviously clear and certain beyond all manner of doubt, than that this their lunatic proceedings, has not, nor cannot affect the right of the company, (nor any of their grantees) to the said land in the smallest degree, for where an individual, or individuals, are parties to, and interested in any contract, which has or may hereafter be made, with either of the legislatures in any of the American states; that state, so contracting, as well as the individuals themselves, with whom they may have contracted, are forever after (without the mutual concurrence of all the parties any way interested) irrevocably precluded and barred from undoing of themselves what they have once so deliberately ratified and confirmed forever.

These rights & this doctrine is expressly guaranteed and recognized to every citizen, not only by the great confederated compact of united America, but likewise by the different state constitutions, and the universal principles of law and justice. If notwithstanding the sacred right of the company, and their grantees, to the peaceable enjoyment of said purchase; we could conceive it possible for the state of Georgia, to be so impolitic and iniquitous as to oppose them in it, would not all public faith in that state be greatly weakened if not totally destroyed! the constitution flagrantly violated with unexampled impunity! and the sacred temple of justice rent asunder and buried in the wreck of violated fundamental law! "Forbid it justice," forbid it good policy, and forbid it people of Georgia.

It would be unnecessary in the first position to enter into a minute detail of the component parts of these legions, or to show that they can be formed, established and supported, without any advance of money from the national treasury, or from the respective state governments. The hint is just given for public consideration—should the government think proper to attend to it, the details are in the possession of one of its members.

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**WERTER.**  
24th January, 1803.

Taken up by the subscriber, living in Scott County, on the waters of Eagle creek, one black **HORSE,** five years old next spring, branded on the near shoulder O, part of one of his hind feet white, fear on his right knee, fourteen hands high; appraised to \$1.

**BENJ. ROBINSON.**  
Jan. 11th, 1803.

A writer in the New-York Morning Chronicle, who signs himself **CORIANUS,** has, in several numbers, taken up the subject of shutting the port of New-Orleans. The first number contains the following plan for the organization of the militia—the other numbers are entire.

**LET** the general arrangement stand as it is, and leave to the respective state governments, the general organization of their militia. But Congress may, without interfering with the sovereignty of the state governments, pass a law, that, each state shall organize one militia legion; the legions of the larger states to consist of four regiments of infantry, two battalions of light infantry, or rifle-men, two companies of light horse, two companies of artillery and one company of sappers and miners, competent to the discharge of the duties of field engineers. The legion, with its generals and staff, field and battalion officers, will form an aggregate of three thousand three hundred and ninety-two men. The President of the U. States shall, by law, establish one system of discipline, and the principles of military movement not to be deviated from; the lesser states can have apportioned to them smaller corps, always adhering to the proper proportions, so that in case of any part of the union being attacked, and the neighboring legions ordered to join, the battalions of light infantry, horse & artillery, will be incorporated, and being instructed in the same principles of movement, and the minute duties of the camp be immediately ready for combined operations, and in case of necessity, will admit of having engrafted on them, such drafts as to double and treble their numbers, from the enrolled militia, as the exigencies of the case may require; and in the course of few days, the whole body will be capable of presenting an organized and formidable front to any invading enemy.

If such were the arrangements of our militia at this moment, how tranquil the public mind would be, relative to the freedom of the navigation of the Mississippi; with what facility would the Legion of Kentucky take possession of New-Orleans, and those of Georgia and South-Carolina of the Floridas. But if such was the organization of our militia, the insult offered our country, and the injury done to our commerce, would never have been thought of, even in the hazy cabinet of St. Cloud. It is our apparent weakness; it is the want of a sufficient organized force, that invites injuries and encourages insults. What was the cause of the late Indian war, where Willis fell, St. Clair was defeated, and the brave Butler felt the scalping knife of the savage? It was the total disbanding of the then continental army, without even referring a competent force to guard our frontier; in consequence of which, the Indian war commenced, and an immense expenditure of blood and money was the result of the then system of economy. The savages entered into the war exulting, cried Havo! and let slip their bloodhounds upon our extensive and unprotected frontier, saying we have nothing to fear, the armies of America are yet to be born.

It must be remembered that this system of the arrangement of the militia, is calculated solely for defensive war, within the true bounds of the United States; and that the defence of our wives and children, and the punishment of aggressors on our shores, is the sole object that his plan has in view. Even the troops stationed at present on our frontier, are not comprehended in it—they must at all times remain upon a separate establishment, unconnected with the militia legions.

It would be unnecessary in the first position to enter into a minute detail of the component parts of these legions, or to show that they can be formed, established and supported, without any advance of money from the national treasury, or from the respective state governments. The hint is just given for public consideration—should the government think proper to attend to it, the details are in the possession of one of its members.

### CORIANUS.

My last communication was extorted from me by an observation in your paper on the subject of the organization of the militia of the union. It may not be totally unworthy of attention; but the present situation of the United States, relative to the all-important freedom of navigating the waters of the Mississippi, imperiously demand more prompt and speedy arrangements. "Nations are as units to one another, even in a still stronger sense than individuals, because, in private concerns, there is a general tribunal for distributive jus-



tice, in order to protect the injured; but as no such appeal and protection exists with respect to injured nations, the rule in morals applies, that principles require to be sedulously upheld in proportion to the risk of their infraction, and the magnitude of the interest at stake.

All the new-papers of this city, of the 8th, I observe, have a paragraph that "a recent letter from an official character at Washington, says, that government has already given attention to the New-Orleans business, and that, from the measures adopted, expectations are formed, that the intendant of Louisiana, will be induced to revoke the late order, before any material injury can result to the western people, or to our commercial interests generally." I take the liberty of doubting the authenticity of this communication. The intendant of Louisiana, as in that communication he is styled, has no such powers delegated to him from the king he serves; his powers never did extend to negotiation; he may receive and forward to his king, propositions, remonstrances and pleas; but he dare not, he cannot revoke the orders predetermined to take place immediately on the publication of the treaty of peace in the dominions of the Spanish king. We have before been amused with a tale that the governor of New-Orleans was highly displeased with the intendant, and threatened to counter-order the decree. This story, however farcical, came with the first account of the steps taken by the intendant, and evidently had no other object in view, than to soften the public mind on this subject, well knowing that, unaccompanied with this lenitive, the act itself being an open, insolent infraction of a national treaty, would have produced a violent national sensation, bordering, probably, on an immediate advance of national force, to reclaim a clearly defined right, explicitly acknowledged, as I have before asserted, by existing treaties, with the British and Spanish kings, and which the latter has made specific arrangements, pointedly and insultingly, to interfere with, contrary to the faith of nations, and contrary to those formerly acknowledged principles, which were considered as the true basis of all national proceedings. His either the court of Madrid, or the military depot of France, communicated to our government, the important measure of the surrender of undefined Louisiana, by the one to the other? Has our minister at the court of the one or at the cantonment of the other, made any communication on the subject? Did they ever notice its rise, its progress, or its completion, until at the court of Madrid it was made known by some warm expressions passing between the prince of peace and Lucien Bonaparte, the negotiating consular minister? I have reason to believe no such communication was ever made to our government. I am confident, if it had, our president and secretary of state, enjoying the respect and confidence of the nation, would have made such spirited remonstrances, backed by such national arrangements, as would have totally prevented the cession. And I cannot but persuade myself, that buoyed up with conscious rectitude, they will not permit themselves to be duped by the tales of designing men, attempting to impress on their minds, that the intendant of New-Orleans has it in his power to give any satisfactory answer on the subject. No, sir, the only satisfaction that can be obtained is in the will of the administration; they must mark and take it. This is the only measure that will in any degree quiet the public mind; the only measure that will give the United States the navigation of the Mississippi; the only measure that will prevent the dismemberment of our empire; the only measure that will give stability and firmness to the present administration, and this is the only time that this object can be obtained without the expenditure of an immensity of blood and treasure. I will venture to predict, that if this highly important question is not taken up with firmness, and acted upon with decision at the present session; if the government should permit itself to waver the session in fruitless negotiation, with an agent incompetent, as every one must know, to the ultimate decision of it, the nation will be paralysed, and the administration shook to its centre. If on the other hand, they move with dignity and firmness, they rescue our national character from destruction, and instead of calmly permitting it to sink beneath the horizon of notice, it will re-illumine our hemisphere, and cast a benignant light on the empire, rising where the sun descends. —If there are any of my countrymen rocked in the cradle of indifference on this subject; any who believe in the first tale, that the governor of New-Orleans was opposed to the official conduct of the intendant; or in the second, stated in the letter from Washington, that the intendant of New-Orleans may be induced to revoke the late order, to them I speak and call their attention to these facts:—

1st. That the governor of Kentucky did, on the 28th day of November receive by express from New-Orleans information that the port was shut on the 18th of October against the American commerce; that at Frankfort, (Ky.) it produced a great commotion among the people, and that it would likely be attended with serious consequences, unless the trade was restored according to treaty; that a spirited remonstrance was preparing by the legislature of Kentucky

to be forwarded to the executive of the United States; and that the Kentuckians were ready to resort to arms on the subject.

2dly. That by letters of the 18th of October from New-Orleans, it is stated, that "the intendant has this day issued a decree, declaring the port of New-Orleans to be shut, and that the right of deposit by the Americans shall no longer exist, without granting any other eligible place as an equivalent stipulated by the 22d article of the treaty between the United States and his Catholic majesty.—The governor of this province at first shewed every disposition to counteract this measure; but as the publication has been made, and he has taken no notice of it, we are apprehensive that he has relinquished the intention of opposing it."

3dly. Attend to the official communication of a gentleman in your city, who signs himself "Juan Stoughton," perhaps the Spanish consul, viz:

"His Catholic majesty's consul general, chevalier de Fernando, received a few days ago, official information from the governor of St. Augustine, that the ports in that province are closed against all neutral vessels, at the same time permitting the citizens of the United States to trade in Spanish bottoms, agreeable to the royal order of the 9th of June, 1793."

"Per order—December 3, 1802."

"JUAN STOUGHTON." This letter, is a digested component part of the New-Orleans system; and no doubt can be entertained that, if a negotiation is contemplated with the intendant of New-Orleans, he must communicate with the governor of St. Augustine, and the governor of St. Augustine with the viceroy of Mexico, and he with the minister of the Indies, residing at Madrid, who, after communicating with his king, will have an informal conversation with Lucien Bonaparte, who will communicate with his brother, the first consul, who will immediately, by prompt measures, possess himself of the district, and put an effectual stop to all further negotiations of the intendant of N. Orleans.

What then, sir, will be the situation of the United States? What will be the situation of the people of Kentucky? With your leave I will answer.—The situation of the United States will be degrading in the extreme, cramped in her commerce, insulted by a gross infraction of a national treaty, obliged to submit to a passive trade, and tamely to subscribe to such further commercial restrictions as despotic power may think proper to impose; they will grasp at the whole of our active commerce; they will be the carriers of the produce of this widely extended continent; they will let their own price on the products of the industry of our fellow citizens, or leave them on our shores, and give, in exchange for them, the manufactures of Europe; the whole of our trade will become a barter, and perhaps a circulating medium of gold and silver rendered totally unnecessary. It is an acknowledged truth, that the nation that submits to a passive commerce, must necessarily, in a short time, become subservient to, and rest under the dominion of that other, who assumes the carrying trade, and increases in wealth, hardihood and vigor, by the industry of its people, employed in the active scenes of life, and the invigorating pursuits of an extensive circuitous navigation. Witness the fall of Carthage, and the lesser Italian states, and the rapid increase of wealth, power and dominion of the Roman republic. The situation of the people of Kentucky will be for a time highly distressing.—Cut off from every communication with the Ocean; their timber will become useless, except for fuel; their agriculture will decrease, their mills never used, but for the supply of flour for domestic consumption; the nerve of the country will be totally unstrung, and they will conceive themselves deserted by the union, and left to work out their own temporal salvation, by and for themselves, unaided and unprotected by the nation that gave them birth and in whose councils their fathers and relatives at the present moment hold seats of honor and of trust.

To think of separating from the union, must, no doubt produce, very painful sensations—but what else will be left for them? What must be their decision when the French governor of New-Orleans offers them the freedom of navigation if they will consider themselves as a part of his establishment, and consent to be enrolled as dependent provinces of Louisiana? Will not the same spirit which unfolded itself in a late meeting of the people of that district, when convened to form a constitution, again break out, and utter sentiments hostile to the combined interests of our country and insulting to our government? It will, and the people will have no other alternative left. They must, however painful the task, join the detached consular government, for the purposes of obtaining that trade, which will be refused to them as citizens of the United States, but which will be granted to them as members of the district of Louisiana. The western boundary of the United States will then be the Alleghany mountains, and the secretary of the treasury may begin new fiscal calculations for the payment of the national debt, to make good the defalcations arising from the dismemberment of the United States, the money arising from the

sale and future settlement of the Yallow Georgia and Kentucky districts, will then flow into the military chest of the first consul of France, and not into the treasury of the United States, as has been wisely and originally arranged.

#### CORIOANUS.

ON the subject of the contemplated surrender of New-Orleans and Louisiana to France, I have asserted that, the treaty made at Madrid embracing that question was not known in the circle of the court, previous to some warm expressions passing between the prince of peace and Lucien Bonaparte, on the subject. I observe, in the extract of a letter from a gentleman in Natchez, to his correspondent at Lexington, under date of the 11th of November—the writer observes that, though it is generally believed that the province is ceded to France; for his part, he cannot help doubting its authenticity, for the chaplain and confessor of the prince of peace, who was not long since bishop of New-Orleans, has very lately written to his friends in that place, that if it is ceded to France, it is not spoken of at the court of Spain. This I can readily believe, as it corresponds with the impression made on the minds of the corps diplomatic at that court. A few days after this treaty was signed, Lucien Bonaparte, in a conversation with the prince or peace, when on a visit to his own palace, well knowing that the prince was not acquainted with the interior acts of the cabinet on that question, thought proper to mention the subject as a public feeling stroke; and after some introductory observations, flattered himself that his majesty having signed the treaty of cession of Louisiana, met with his (the prince's) approbation. The prince of peace, notwithstanding his amiable title, has not yet sufficiently acquired the command of his temper, to answer in all subjects dispassionately; in this case he was particularly thrown off his guard, and he answered the minister loudly and positively, that no such circumstance had taken place, for that Louisiana was too important a district of country for his majesty to cede to France; France not having any thing in her power to offer as an equivalent, in addition to which he presumed no such important step would be taken by the cabinet, without his knowledge, as the interest of Spain was intimately connected with the question. The more cool and dispassionate Frenchman begged him to rest tranquil, for his majesty had signed the treaty, and he, the minister, had already forwarded it to the first consul. On this communication the prince grew violent and outrageous, and indulged himself in some harsh expressions, since which the subject has been absolutely forbid being spoken of in the circles of the court; and on this ground the late bishop of New-Orleans asserts that it is not spoken of at the court of Spain.

Some prying politicians privately assert that the French ministers passed a diplomatic trick on *Carolus the Third Hispania et India Rex*, by having one treaty read to his majesty, and another presented for his signature, which other has decidedly ceded Louisiana to France.

Whatever may be the real situation of this question, it matters not whether the treaty was *bona fide* made, or the signature surreptitiously obtained; its operation will be still the same as it relates to the United States.

I observe, with pleasure, that Mr. Randolph has moved in congress, that the president of the United States be requested to lay before the house such documents and other papers as respect the affairs of Louisiana.

Should there not be found amongst those papers any official communication from either power, which it is fair to calculate will not, then the infolence of power will be sufficiently unfolded; then will it be satisfactorily proved that both parties, regardless of the solemn obligations of national treaty, have combined to insult us. For his Catholic majesty did solemnly agree that the navigation of the Mississippi in its whole breadth, from its source to the ocean, should be free only to his subjects and the citizens of the United States, unless he should extend this privilege to the subjects of other powers by special convention. See article 4th of the treaty of 1795. Had the Spanish king opened the port of New-Orleans and granted the free navigation of the Mississippi to the subjects of the first consul, America would have been pleased, and would have received the French merchant with an hearty welcome. But to give the key of that important navigation to the consul of France without stipulation in behalf, or without consulting the government of the union, is insolent and degrading, and we are and will be displeased on the subject, and our displeasure will be shewn in such a manner as to teach the nations of Europe that though we have shewn an attachment to peace, and believe it to be the first happiness of a nation refusing under a free constitution, and governed by laws founded on that constitution, administered by men of their own choice—still we can forego that temporary blessing, and step with firmness into the ranks of war, to assert our rights and defend our privileges. Our citizens enjoy their wealth under the protection of the laws, and the prosperity of our neighbors may increase without inconvenience to our own.

But this appears not to be the case with other nations; the reason given by Raynal why it was not so, is striking

and worthy of note, as applicable to the present situation of things. It is because there does not exist a tribunal before which they can be summoned, they who are of course unjust and pusillanimous, which gives springs to perpetual wars, and misery which is incessantly renewed; even experience is not capable of correcting them, because one madman is sufficient to disconcert the wisdom of all other powers; and there will always be more than one at a time upon the several thrones of the universe. But when a madman, at the head of one nation, comes into contact and negotiates with a fool at the head of another, as is evidently the case, wars, murder and bloodshed invariably follow their track. Nevertheless, we hear, on every side, nations, and particularly commercial ones, crying out for peace, while they still continue to conduct themselves towards each other, in a manner that excludes them from ever enjoying that blessing for any length of time. Witness the numerous wars between England and France. Nations aspire to happiness, but each would wish to enjoy it alone. They pretend equally to hold tyranny in detestation, and they will exercise it on their neighbors. They consider the idea of universal monarchy as extravagant, and yet some of them act as if they had either attained it, or were threatened with it. We will suppose the first consul to have acquired a sufficient degree of authority among nations, to reduce them to that state of degradation and poverty that is suitable to his inordinate ambition—what can he expect from his despotism? For how long a time and at what price will he maintain it, and what advantages will accrue to him from it? He knows the time of invasion is past, but he thus, under the sanction of one treaty, breaking another, disguises an inordinate ambition under a very flimsy mask. He seems to prefer the vain splendor of his power to the enjoyment of real happiness, which he now incautiously hazards in order to deprive us of it? What right has he to prescribe limits to our happiness, and presume to extend his beyond all bounds? He is unjust when he attributes to himself his nation the exclusive right of prosperity. He is erroneous in his calculations when he hopes to enrich himself by reducing others to poverty. He is blind if he does not conceive that the power of a nation, which raises itself upon the ruins of all those that surround it, is a colossus of clay, which astonishes for a moment, but soon crumbles into dust. It seems the strides of this colossus is no where to be checked but in America. He seeks the test. Kentucky says, New-Orleans he shall not have, and on this subject Kentucky is invincible.

As a country at large, we know that Europe is intimately concerned for our prosperity; it knows that the more our vast seas flourish, the more readily their merchandise and manufactures find advantageous marts. We shall, however, move to the question alone, as being fully competent to secure our privileges and guard our rights. The subject is now before the legislature of the union, and we firmly persuade ourselves that in such hands the honor and dignity of our country will never be tarnished.

#### CORIOANUS.

LONDON, November 20.

Yesterday morning, at ten o'clock, a privy council was held at Lord Pelham's office, for the purpose of investigating the charges brought against colonel Despard and his associates, who were apprehended in Oakley Street, on Tuesday evening. Besides the Lord Chancellor, Lord Pelham, the attorney and solicitor general, Mr. White, the treasury solicitor, Sir Richard Ford, Mr. King, and two borough magistrates, attended. At eleven o'clock colonel Despard was brought in custody to the office; but was asked very few questions by the privy council. The greatest part of the day was taken up in examining other persons who were privy to the proceedings of the meeting; when a great deal of useful information touching the business transpired. At three o'clock, colonel Despard was ordered to be conveyed to Newgate. His wife attended him, but was not suffered to communicate with him, except in the presence of a third person. The privy council will meet again this morning, for the further investigation of this very serious affair.

We understand that it was the object of the conspirators to make an attempt upon the life of his Majesty, on his way to the Parliament House on Tuesday. In this horrid undertaking, they were to be joined by 2000 of the poor of Spitalfields, and about the same number from St. George's Fields, &c. amounting in the whole to 10,000 men. The attempt on his Majesty was only intended as the first scene in the frightful tragedy; and it is said that having succeeded in that it was their farther plan, to seize the Tower, where having armed themselves, they meant to return and take possession of the Bank. From thence they were to proceed to Buckingham House, and seize the rest of the royal family resident there. These latter circumstances have been mentioned by the soldier, who gave the information at Union Hall. This business is likely to engross the whole attention of government for some days, and will be prosecuted with all the zeal and energy which a case of such great magnitude ought to excite. It is expected that a special commission

will be immediately issued for the trial of the offenders. It is almost unnecessary to add, that he is the colonel Despard who was so long confined in the Cold-bath Fields prison.

At the examination on Tuesday, at Union Hall, there was strong evidence that they engaged in treasonable practices. Among other proofs, a printed form of an oath was found in the room where they were sitting. It is said to be something in the nature of the United Irishmen's oath, and that they were in the act of administering it to each other. In performing this ceremony they were sworn only one at a time, privately, in order that there might be no witness; from which, and other circumstances of precaution, the principals appear to be well versed in the business, although the majority are poor ignorant people of the lowest condition.

November 25.

The *Courier de Londres*, of Tuesday night, under the head Paris, Nov. 18, states, that the consul, conceiving himself secure on the part of the continental powers, is directing the whole of his attention towards Great Britain. He does not presume to openly attack the United Empire, nor even to displease it as to provoke it to hostilities; but he aims his most deadly blows at the colonial commerce of the British people: it is in the ascendancy which he assumes over the Spanish and Dutch colonies, as well as over North America, that his revenge seeks, if not the ruin, at least the counterpoise of a power whose success teases, and whose native honest pride makes him uneasy and unhappy. His best troops, those most inured to war, are either already in his colonies, or on the eve of sailing thither, for the purpose of forming immense military establishments; he regrets very much the sacrifices he has been compelled to make for the conquest of St. Domingo.

If the English, (says the same paper) be aware of what is actually going forward, and of what is machinating, their inaction is highly astonishing. It is pretty well known, that in order to induce the French soldiers to go on board ships, the conquest of the British colonies has been held out to them, as also the contributions which are intended to be levied on the U. States, as a remuneration for their labors and services. Such promises, considered in every point of view, wear a truly hostile aspect. The French government have already emphatically solicited the court of Madrid to allow French ships to enter Vera Cruz; it is even said that the first consul has turned his ambitious eye towards Florida, and that a considerable establishment in Italy, has been offered to Spain, if she consents to surrender it. General Brune, who is a more expert negotiator than a general, is commencing to influence the Ottoman Port in favor of Bonaparte; an offer of all the blacks which Le Clerc and Richemont have sent over to France, have been made by the consul to the dey of Algiers.

Paris papers, to the date of Nov. 20, inclusive, have been received. The principal article they furnish is, a proclamation by the Gallo-Helvetic Senate and a curious *moreau* it is. It serves to explain the policy of the first consul as effectually as if it had been intended for the purpose.—"The citizens of Helvetia are to be required to furnish, by extraordinary contribution, supplies for the maintenance of those troops whom their errors have made to enter their territories." Thus France contrives to maintain large armies at the expense of her neighbors, in Holland, Italy and Switzerland, ready at her call to scourge the rest of Europe, whenever the policy of her government may find it for her interest.

November 26.

His Majesty's Speech, which was eagerly looked for, throws no new light on the intention of government it merely informs us that peace shall be preserved if possible; and if that be not possible, we shall go to war. The maintenance of continental alliances, and the balance of power in Europe, is the only point to which the speech pledges government.

The debates in Parliament to which this state paper gave rise, have discovered the intentions of government, with regard to public affairs, and the late views of parties at home. By the debates ministers wish and hope for peace, but yet are concerned at the strides of ambition daily making by France, though they do not deem it a sufficient cause to justify our going to war alone and unsupported by any continental power. Mr. Fox and the old opposition strongly supported admittance in these sentiments; but are as strongly opposed by the Grenville party and the friends of the late minister, who affirm, that without the restoration of their favorite (Mr. Pitt) to the head of affairs, neither peace nor war can save the country.

#### Parliament of the United Kingdoms.

House of Lords, Tuesday, Nov. 23.

This day his Majesty came to the House of Peers, and being in his royal robes, seated on his throne with his usual solemnity, Sir Francis Molyneux, gentleman usher of the black rod, was sent with a message from his majesty to the House of Commons commanding their attendance in the House of Peers. The commons being come thither accordingly, his majesty was pleased to make the following most gracious



SPEECH:

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"It is highly gratifying to me to report to your advice and assistance after the opportunity which has been recently offered of collecting the sense of my people.

"The internal prosperity of the country has realized our most sanguine hopes. We have experienced the bounty of Divine Providence in the produce of an abundant harvest; the state of the manufactures, commerce and revenue of my United Kingdoms is flourishing beyond example; and the loyalty and attachment which are manifested to my person and government, afford the strongest indications of the just sense that is entertained of the numerous blessings enjoyed under the protection of our happy constitution.

"In my intercourse with foreign powers I have been actuated by a sincere disposition for the maintenance of peace; it is nevertheless impossible for me to lose sight of that established and wise system of policy by which the interests of other states are connected with our own; and I cannot therefore, be indifferent to any material change in their relative condition and strength. My conduct will be invariably regulated by a due consideration of the actual situation of Europe, and by a watchful solicitude for the permanent welfare of my people. You will I am persuaded, agree with me in thinking that it is a duty incumbent upon us to adopt those means of security which are best calculated to afford the prospect of preserving to my subjects the blessings of peace.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons, I have ordered the estimates of the ensuing year to be laid before you; and I rely on your zeal and liberality in providing for the various branches of the public service, which it is a great satisfaction to me to think, may be fully accomplished without any considerable addition to the burthens of my people.

"My Lords and Gentlemen, I contemplate with the utmost satisfaction, the great and increasing benefits produced by that important measure which has united the interests and consolidated the resources of Great Britain and Ireland. The improvement and extension of these advantages will be objects of your unremitting care and attention. The trade and commerce of my subjects, so essential to the support of public credit, and of our maritime strength, will, I am persuaded, receive from you every possible encouragement, and you will readily lend your assistance in affording to mercantile transactions in every part of my United Kingdom, all the facility and accommodation that may be consistent with the security of the public revenue.

"To uphold the honor of the country to encourage its industry, to improve its resources, and to maintain the true principles of the constitution in church and state, are the great and leading duties which you are called upon to discharge. In the performance of them, you may be assured of my uniform and cordial support; it being my most earnest wish to cultivate a perfect harmony and confidence between me and my Parliament, and to promote to the utmost the welfare of my faithful subjects, whose interest and happiness I shall ever consider as inseparable from my own."

His Majesty then left the House and the commons retired.

NEW-YORK, December 30.

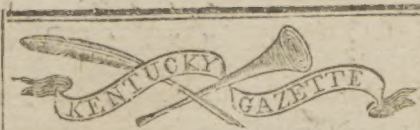
Extract of a letter from N. Orleans, dated Dec. 3, 1802, from a respectable young gentleman, to his brother in this city.

"Since I wrote you circumstances have determined me to leave this country. The port is shut against the Americans, and I believe it will not be long before every American here will be required to take the oath of allegiance to the King of Spain. It was demanded of me, and I refused. I believe I shall go to Europe."

A letter from New-Orleans, of a recent date, states—That a quantity of clothing had been sent there by the Secretary of War, for the American troops at Tombigby which were retained—that an American officer had arrived, and demanded them, and offered a reasonable price for storage, but had been put off two or three times, with promises of an answer the next day; in the mean time it had been hinted to him that if he could get the governor to ask it as a matter of courtesy, they would be given up—that the minds of the Americans as well as the Spanish subjects were much agitated, fully expecting a war—that a gentleman just arrived from Bordeaux, who stated that arrangements were making by France to take possession of the colony with 10,000 troops—that the command had been offered to general Bernadotte, but owing to a difference between him and the First Consul, the command was given to general Victor, and the troops would sail in October.

ROUND TEXT COPIES,

Maybe had at this Office, Price 2/3.



LEXINGTON, FEBRUARY 8, 1803.

We are authorized by the author to say that the 3d number of STILPO will appear next week.

Some of the observations of CORIOLANUS, must have been predicated on erroneous information, as we cannot suppose he would have designedly given publicity to insinuations entirely without foundation. What he means by the "spirit which unfolded itself in a late meeting of the people," &c. we know not.

Another number of CORIOLANUS, was received last night, and shall appear in our next.

Within a few days past, the temperature of the atmosphere has undergone some sudden transitions—On Wednesday evening, the mercury stood at 36 above 0—at 7 o'clock on Friday morning, it was down to 2—On Saturday morning it was about the freezing point, & our streets exhibited an entire sheet of ice—about two o'clock it began to thunder, and after night there were several tolerable heavy peals. At 2 o'clock on Sunday, the mercury had risen to 69—yesterday, it stood at about 60, during the day—thunder and lightning in the evening. This morning the mercury was at 49.

The Legislature of Maryland have passed resolutions pledging themselves to co-operate in such measures as will support the dignity and interest of the United States, on the Mississippi business.

Yesterday the books for taking shares in the Kentucky Insurance Company were closed. The number allotted to this place in addition to what had been formerly subscribed, was upwards of ninety; that number was subscribed and several others offered which could not be received until it was known whether all the books were filled—We are informed that the number allotted to Frankfort is also filled, and that the Directors will receive applications for shares to make up any deficiency which may have happened at any other place where books have been opened. As it is expected that the books will all be returned by the next mail, those who wish to subscribe must make application, this week, or they will probably be too late.

MR. BRADFORD,

I wish the public to be informed, that since the destruction of the clerk's office, I have been and shall be making the best arrangements in my power, that the loss to the public may be as small as possible. I have recovered official memorandums of all deeds recorded in my office, from the commencement of the county, until October 22d 1800, except those from the 1st of April 1791, until the 1st of June 1792. I wish all who have had deeds recorded, which are not included in my memorandums, to attend with or transmit their deeds that such part of the record may be complete. The propriety of recording attested deeds at full length must rest with the owners thereof who have them in possession. I wish all ministers of the Gospel to transmit me an attested list of the marriages they have solemnized, from the commencement of the county to this time. All attested copies of every nature will be received with thankfulness, which, or an attested copy thereof will be returned to the holder of the same. I have procured books for the recording of past as well as future transactions.

I am Sir,  
Your obed't. servant,  
LEVI TODD.  
Feb. 7th, 1803.

FROM THE GUARDIAN OF FREEDOM.

LETTER  
From the Hon. Tbo. T. Davis to the Editor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11th, 1803.

DEAR SIR,  
This day James Monroe esq. late governor of Virginia, is appointed minister plenipotentiary to the courts of Spain and France, to act conjointly with our ministers resident at those courts, in relation to the port of deposit at New-Orleans. While I rejoice that this business is to be committed into the hands of this gentleman, I lament that there is reason to fear we shall not have a port of deposit at New-Orleans until we have gone through the formal process of negotiation.

I am, respectfully,  
Your obt. servt.  
THO. T. DAVIS.

PORTSMOUTH, December 30.

DISTRESSING CONFLAGRATION!

At four o'clock on Sabbath morning last, a fire broke out in the back part of the building occupied as the New-Hampshire Bank, in Court street, (which had got to a great height before discovered) the whole town was threatened with immediate destruction, and notwithstanding the great exertions of the citizens, it swept every building up to the corner of said street; then both sides of Daniel

street about one third of the way down—every building both sides and all through Market street, and about one half through Bow street, nearly to the church. Every building through Fore street as far as Madam Whipple's large dwelling house and stores; every store and house (except one) through Ladd street, and part of Congress street, as far as the west corner of the state-house; every building in Cross street as far as Capt. Swanon's. Here, and at several other places it was stopped by the great exertions of the inhabitants in pulling down buildings, &c. &c. So that by 3 o'clock on Sabbath our hopes revived that a part of the town would be preserved. But to attempt to describe the distress of the widow, the fatherless the orphan, the old and respectable grey headed owner and occupant; the young enterprising merchant and trader, and the poor tenants of the chambers and back buildings, language is insufficient; and we can only drop a tear over them, and pray Heaven to open the hearts of the rich to distribute their abundance unto them, and let them bear in mind that "who hath this world's goods, and seeth his brother have need, and shutteth up his bowels of compassion from him, how dwelleth the love of God in him."

Let it be recorded to the honor of a great number of females, that after being burnt out of house and home, instead of flying from the fire in despair, they immediately joined themselves to the company and lines of the hardier sex, and flood and handed water until they were on the point of fainting.

Every European goods store (two or three only excepted) were destroyed. The whole beauty of the town is gone. We understand that the greater part of the West-India, English and India goods were saved; but the hard-ware goods principally fell victims to the flames.

It is not yet ascertained in what manner it took fire. Though it is confidently asserted, that no fire had been made in that part of the building where it caught for several days.

CHARLESTON, January 15.

Yesterday arrived the brig Unanimity, Preble, 23 days from St. Thomas. On the evening before the last, capt. Preble, of the brig Unanimity, which arrived yesterday from St. Thomas, spoke a ship off North Edisto, in seven fathoms water, 38 days from Bristol, bound to Savannah, which informed him, that war had recommenced between England and France, and that the English fleet was in motion, getting ready for sea. Cap. Preble did not learn the name of the ship or captain.

TAKE NOTICE.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Vine-Yard Society, 26th January 1803.

RESOLVED, That Mess. Henry Clay, Martin Hardin, George Bibb and John Pope, be instructed to commence suits against all delinquent Share-holders, in the respective counties they practise in.

This order of the board will be put in force, without any discrimination at the next court in each county, unless payment is immediately made, to Alexander Parker, Treasurer, in Lexington.

3<sup>d</sup> W. MACBEAN, Clk.

LEXINGTON LIBRARY.

AT a meeting of the Directors, Friday, February 5th, 1803.

RESOLVED, That the Treasurer be directed to bring suits against all persons indebted to the corporation, who refuse to settle their accounts, and that he make report of the same to the April meeting, together with a particular statement of the funds.

Attest  
JOHN TILFORD, Sec'y.  
Mr. B. STOUT, Treasurer.

FROM the above resolve, the gentlemen interested in the Library will see the necessity of immediate payment—and I flatter myself, that those whose philanthropy has induced them to embark in so noble an institution, will not suffer that embarkation to be disgraced by suits. To avoid which, the accounts will be put into the hands of the Librarian for settlement on the 11th, and continue there till the 26th instant, and suits will be immediately instituted on all that remain unsettled on that day.

BENJ. STOUT, Tr. L. L.  
6th February 1803. 3P

STRAYED or Stolen from Lexington on the evening of the 23d inst.

A BAY HORSE.

Upwards of fifteen hands high, five years old last spring, a few white hairs in his forehead, paces and trots, pretty valuable, no brands at this time recollected. A handsome reward will be given to any person who will deliver the said horse to me near Lexington.

JOHN MURPHY.  
Jan 31, 1803.

Taken up by William Kenman, on Raven creek, Harrison county, a BRIGHT BAY HORSE.

Four years old, fifteen hands high, his hind feet white, a small star in his forehead, shod before, no brand perceivable; appraised to 80 dollars.

Nov. 6, 1802.  
Clarke County, October Term, 1802.

Robert Clark, sen. compl't.

AGAINST

David Bullock, Josias Bullock and

Andrew McCalla & Co. defend's.

UPON AN INJUNCTION, IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant Josias Bullock not having entered his appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that unless the said defendant do appear here on the second day of the next March term and answer the complainant's bill the same will be taken pro confesso—that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Kentucky-Gazette for two months successively, that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of this county, and that another copy be published at the door of the Stone meeting-house, on Howard's creek some Sunday immediately after divine service.

A copy, Telle

D. BULLOCK, c. c. q. s.

Taken up by G. W. Downs, in Garrard county, near the Mouth of Jessamine.

A SORREL HORSE,

ten or eleven years old, a small star in his forehead, near fourteen hands high, branded on the near buttock IS and lately branded on the near shoulder SL, shod all round; appraised to thirty dollars.

December 11, 1802.  
(Copy.) CHARLES SPELLMAN, J.P.

ON the 14th day of February next, will be sold at public sale on the different premises, for cash in hand, the right, title and interest of Andrew Holmes to the following property, to wit:

THE HOUSES, AND LOTS OF GROUND

Now occupied by the said Holmes on main street, Lexington. Also at the same place will be sold

FOUR FEATHER BEDS AND FURNITURE,

SIX TABLES AND ONE DOZEN AND AN HALF OF CHAIRS.

ALSO ONE SORREL HORSE AND BAY MARE, AND A VERY LIKELY NEGRO WOMAN.

Also the LOT OF GROUND on which the Tan Yard, Bark House and Shop are erected, together with the stock of LEATHER & BARK and appurtenances thereunto, belonging Also the BREW HOUSE and LOT OF GROUND on which it stands, together with the BREW KETTLE and TUBS thereto belonging, and an unimproved LOT next below where James Lohney now lives. Should the above property not sell for four hundred and ninety pounds on the same day will be sold as aforesaid, that SQUARE OF GROUND and BUILDINGS, beginning on Main & Mill streets & down Main street to Mrs. Parker's lots, with her lots to Short street, with Short street to Mill street, and with Mill street to the beginning. Taken in execution and sold to satisfy Telfair's administrators, their debt and costs.

C. CARR, D. S.  
For W. CARR, s.  
20th January, 1803.

HEMP FOUND.

FOUND in Garrard county, near the mouth of Hickman about the first of September last.

A BAIL OF HEMP.

The owner may get it by applying to the subscriber, living near Shreve's mill, Jessamine county.

ARMISTED REEDS.

Jan. 26, 1803. \*11

TAKEN up by LEWIS NOEL, living 1-2 miles from Curd's Ferry, in Jessamine County, a light bay or sorrel HORSE, about 8 or nine years old—no brands perceivable; one saddle spot on each side of his back, with a small star and snip, the off hind foot clubbed, shod all round, fifteen hands high, his thigh galled on the near side—appraised to fifty dollars.

JOHN LOWERY.

TAKEN up by Matthew Rice, in Lincoln county, near Horine's tavern, on Dick's river, one BAY HORSE, about eighteen or twenty years old, fourteen and a half hands high, branded on the near buttock with two hearts; appraised to three pounds ten shillings, this twenty-fifth day of October, 1802.

JAMES HICKMAN.

A copy, Telle,  
THOMAS MONTGOMERY, D. C. L. G. C.

LIFE OF GEN. WASHINGTON.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

Having purchased of the honorable Bulthrod Wallington, the Copy-Right of the

HISTORY OF THE LATE

GEN. GEORGE WASHINGTON,

COMMANDER IN CHIEF

OF THE

ARMIES OF NORTH AMERICA,

During the War which effected

THE INDEPENDENCE OF OUR

COUNTRY,

AND

FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE

UNITED STATES,

Has it now in his power to offer the

Public the following

PROPOSALS

For publishing it by subscription.

The work will be faithfully composed under the inspection of Judge Washington himself, principally from the original papers bequeathed to him by the deceased General. On its correctness the most entire confidence may be placed.

The life of this illustrious Citizen necessarily comprises so large and interesting a portion of the history of this country, that the work, it was conceived, would be rendered much more complete, as well as much more gratifying to the reader, by connecting with it some general account of the origin and progress of the People, who were conducted under his auspices, from dependent colonies to self-government.

A compendious view, therefore, will be taken, by way of introduction, to the Life of General Washington, of the settlements of the Europeans in North America; and of the advance of the British colonies from their feeble and infantine condition, until they attained that state of manhood, when, with arms in their hands, they asserted and established their Independence.

Various circumstances have delayed the execution of the work; but it is now in considerable forwardness, and will soon be ready for the press—Bond with security has been given that it shall be published.

CONDITIONS:

The work shall be handsomely printed, with a new type, on vellum paper, to be comprised in four or five octavo volumes, of from 450 to 500 pages each, and embellished with a variety of plans and charts, of those parts of the country which were the scenes of the most important events during the American revolution.

The first volume will contain an elegant portrait of the deceased General, engraved by one of the best artists in this country, from an original painting by the celebrated Stuart.

The price to subscribers will be Three Dollars each volume, in boards; and the price of one volume to be paid at the time of subscribing; this advance to be continued with each volume until the whole is completed. The price to non-subscribers will be three Dollars and fifty cents per volume, in boards.

A few copies will be hot-pressed, price three dollars and fifty cents per volume to subscribers, payable in advance, and four dollars to non-subscribers.

An edition will be printed in three volumes quarto, hot-pressed, elegantly bound, gilt and lettered, price ten dollars per volume to subscribers, payable in advance, and twelve dollars to non-subscribers.

The work will be put to press as early as the requisite arrangements can be made.

Any gentleman who obtains and becomes accountable for fifteen subscribers, shall be entitled to one copy for his trouble.

The names of subscribers will be published, but no subscription will be received after the publication of the first volume.

Those who wish to be possessed of this invaluable history, will do well to transmit their names early. In the country, and in small villages, an union can take place among all who mean to subscribe, and in one letter several names may be forwarded, specifying the number of copies, and enclosing the requisite advance money.

C. P. WAYNE.

Philadelphia, October, 1, 1802.

Subscriptions received at this Office.

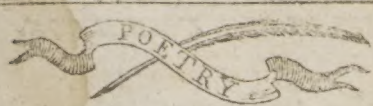
Taken up by John Hawkins, living on Flat creek, near Six's mills, Montgomery county,

A BAY MARE,

two years old last spring, no brand, near fourteen hands high; appraised to 8l.

15th November, 1802.





## ODE TO POVERTY.

From the Port Folio.

THOU squalid, sharp-nos'd, lank-jaw'd, hawk-eyed creature!  
What business hast thou squinting in my face?  
I loathe thy look, thy ev'ry feature,  
That I ne'er think of thee without grimace.

Then why or wherefore dost thou come bewitching  
Each thing I love? to water turn my grog,  
And stealing, (so infamous) to my kitchen,  
Annihilate each article of prog?  
The dollars, that once jingled in my pocket,  
Now by thy cursed art so scarce are grown,  
That if thou hadst a wooden heart,  
'twould shock it;  
Nay, though thy heart were made of stone.

But not alone of this am I complaining:  
Nature herself's to alter'd by thy power,  
That fields and meadows, each gay tint disdaining,  
No more to me display the gaudy flower.

Tho' late with rural charms each thought delighting,  
The maids and milk-pails, now no more can please;  
The billing turtle-doves to me seem fighting,  
And gentle zephyr turn'd to boisterous breeze.

The din around is louder than the city's,  
The pigs and geese are worse than carts and drays;  
The birds that chaunt on ev'ry spray their ditties,  
Are to my ears a flock of screaming jays.

Where Schuylkill winds along in soft meanders,  
I see no pebbly beach, no crystal wave;  
His swans too do look very much like ganders,  
And nought but mud his sordid waters lave.

And worse than all the rest, my friends don't know me;  
But hold their heads so high with haughty stare,  
That there's not one of them whom thou canst show me,  
To whose identity I'd like to swear.

E'en Chloe, who erewhile so condescending,  
Would sit upon my knee with smiles so meek,  
Now frowning, says, "in troth you need much mending,"  
And scarce will suffer me to touch her cheek.

Old Noll, who always was the true quintessence  
Of honest fellows—sprightly, gay and clever,  
When I approach the bar-room, shuns my presence,  
As if he thought I had the yellow fever.

His nose was comely once, and finely florid;  
His cheeks possess'd of health the rosy hue;  
With pimples cover'd now, his nose is horrid,  
And, to my eyes at least, his cheeks are blue.

Tim Staytape too, who rigg'd me out to cozen  
The hearts of ladies fair, with witching looks,  
By whose attraction, Delia's by the dozen,  
Flew to my arms, like school-boys to their books.

E'en Tim himself is chang'd! no more he capers  
For me, to cut the cloth, or wield the shears;  
No more that certain cure for spleen or vapors,  
The splendid coat or vest, his bosom cheers.

I cannot say how ugly I think Tim is;  
I hate him as I do the doctor's pill!  
His aspect, that was once so smiling, grim is!  
His face grows even longer than his bill!

But as I'm sick of thee, and don't love railing,  
And would not call thee an indecent name,  
(I never was accused of that failing)  
I will not say a word more in thy blame.

Yet, would it not vex even Job's meek nature?  
And I, thou know'st, possess not half his grace:  
Then what, thou sharp-nos'd, lank-jaw'd, hawk-eyed creature!  
What business hast thou squinting in my face?

### DIVERSITY.

An Irish footman having carried a basket of game from his master to a friend, waited a considerable time for his customary fee, but finding no present appear, scratched his head and said—"Sir, if my master should say, Paddy, what did the gentleman give you? What would your honour have me tell him?"

### THE SWISS CHIEF. (From a London Paper.)

AS the affairs of the Swiss Cantons are becoming every day more serious, it will not be uninteresting to the public to be better acquainted with the character of the person who is the leader of those brave men, who are now endeavoring to recover their liberties, and to free Switzerland from abject dependence on a foreign power.

Aloys Reding, the valiant chief of the independent cantons, studied the art of war in the service of Spain, in which he attained the rank of colonel. A short time previous to the revolution, he had retired into the solitary valleys of his native country and devoted his leisure to friendship, to the muses, and to the cultivation of his lands. He had long wished for an amelioration of the federal system, and that his country should enjoy useful and true liberty; but his heart revolted at the idea of a revolution effected by a foreign power, and the still more abhorrent idea of seeing his country fall under the dominion of France.

Such are the motives which induced him to resume the sword, and to show himself worthy of the Helvetic name, and of his brave ancestors—The loss of a young wife, whom he tenderly loved, had left a profound melancholy on his mind, which made him perhaps more eager to seek the perils of battle. Wary, loyal, brave, attached to his country, and possessing great coolness in prosperity as well as in adversity, he became, in a short time, the favorite and the hope of the people.

From the bravery and skill with which Aloys Reding defended his country, when the French first invaded Switzerland, we may judge what he is now capable of performing, should they return.—With a few hundred men he repeatedly routed a whole army; and was at last obliged to yield to terms only by the treachery of priests, and a constant diminution of his numbers. Like Leonidas of old, waiting a certain and glorious end at the pass of Thermopylae; such was Reding at the head of his troops on the famous heights of Morgarten. Upon this occasion he made the following remarkable speech to his soldiers, of which the authenticity is considered unquestionable.

"Brave comrades, beloved fellow citizens! The decisive moment is now arrived. Surrounded by enemies, and deserted by our friends, it only remains to know, if we will courageously imitate the example formerly set by our ancestors at Morgarten. An almost certain death awaits us. If any one fears it, let him retire; we will not reproach him. Let us not impose upon each other at this solemn hour. I would rather have an hundred men on whom I could depend, than five hundred, who, by flight, might occasion confusion, and, by a perfidious retreat, immolate the brave men who would still defend themselves. As to myself, I promise not to abandon you even in the greatest danger. Death and no retreat. If you participate my resolution, let two men come out of your ranks, and swear to me in your name, that you will be faithful to your promises."

The soldiers, leaning upon their arms, listened in silence and with religious awe, to the words of their chief; tears dropped down the cheeks of those manly warriors: and when Reding had done speaking, a thousand voices exclaimed—"We will partake your lot!—We will never abandon you!"—Then two men came out of each rank and gave their hands to Reding in token of fidelity in life and death. This treaty of

alliance between their chief and his soldiers was sworn in open air, and in the face of Heaven; it bears marks of patriarchal manners, worthy of the golden age.

### CASH

Will be given for a likely NEGRO WOMAN, Between the age of 16 and 25 years. She must be well recommended.—Enquire of the Printer or of JACOB TODHUNTER, in Jefferson county. January 1, 1803.

### WALKER BAYLOR & SON.

Have just received on consignment, a quantity of WINE, RUM, AND FISH OIL, Which they will sell on a moderate advance for CASH only.

They have also on hand SPANISH ACID, by the quart or cask. And expect by the first arrivals to receive SUPERFINE CLOTHS, BLANKETS & other woollens, SPANISH and FRENCH INDIGO. Lexington, Dec. 17th, 1802.

THE Co-partnership of JOHN JORDAN JUN. & Co. having this day expired—All those indebted to said firm either by bond, note or book account, are requested to make immediate payment to John Jordan JUN. or Andrew F. Price, or steps will be taken to compel the same.

JOHN JORDAN JUN. & Co. N. B. The business in future will be done by JOHN JORDAN JUN. who has a

Large and General Assortment of MERCHANDIZE, which he is determined to dispose of on the most reasonable terms for Cash, Hemp, Country Linen, or approved produce.—No Credit. Lexington, K. Nov. 20th, 1802.

### NEW & CHEAP GOODS.

WILLIAM WEST, Has just received in addition to his former assortment, the following MERCHANDISE, Viz.

Fine Cloths and Cassimers; Coarse do. and Coatings, Elastic do. and Flannels, Scarlet Cardinals, Bull Stockings and Gloves, Worsted and Cotton Stockings, Silk Shawls and Handkerchiefs; Fancy Swansdown, Velvets, Thickfets and Corduroys, Irish Linens and Calicoes; Umbrellas, Blistered Steel, Pennsylvania made Axes and Castings, Madder and Indigo, Copers and Allum, Mace and Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Green and Bohea Tea; Pewter and Tin ware; Ladies' Elegant Muffs and Tippetts, White and Coloured furr Trimmings, Lace and Edgings; Spelling Books; Slates, Paper and Ink Powder.

Which he will sell at the most reduced prices for Cash, or approved Country Produce.

### CLARKSVILLE.

PURSUANT to a Resolution of the Board of Trustees, of the Town of Clarksville, will be sold at public auction, in the town of Jeffersonville, all the unfold inn and out LOTS of the said town of Clarksville. The sale will commence on Monday the twenty-first day of March next, at 10 o'clock. A credit of twelve months will be given—bond and approved security will be required.

By order of the Board. WILLIAM CLARKE, S. T. C. Clarksville, } 2m Dec. 22d, 1802.

TAKEN up by CLEAVER HORREL living on Harrod's fork of Crooked Creek, one BAY FILLY, one year old last spring, branded on the near shoulder and thigh, thus S, no other marks; appraised to \$1. this 22d day of November, 1802.

\* JAMES GILMER, J. P.

BLANK DEEDS, For Sale at this Office.

JUST PUBLISHED And for sale at this Office, the second edition of WILSON'S GRAMMAR, Revised and Corrected.

### JOHN JORDAN JUN.

Has just received and is now opening, A large and well chosen assortment of MERCHANDIZE, Consisting of the following articles, viz.

Superfine, Fine & Common Cloths, Cassimers, Swansdowns, Striped and plain Coatings, Role and Striped Blankets, Fancy and Constitution Cords, Velvets and Thickfets, Camblets, Wildbores, Moreens, Jones's and Durants, Callimancoes, Bombazeens and Bombazetts, Checks and Cotton Stripes, Jeans and Fustians, Boglepores, Plain, Clouded and Striped Nankeens, Gingham, Dimities, Merfettes Vestings, Mantuas, Lutefrings, Taffeties, Senchews, Sattins and Pelongs, Perlians, Chintzes and Calicoes, Cambricks, Cambrick, Jaconet, Lappet and Book Mullins, Do. do. do. do. Tambores do.

Jaconet and Book Mullin Handkerchiefs. Do. Bordered Shawls, Bandanna, India, Pullicat, Romall & Barcelona Handkerchiefs, Silk Shawls, Cotton do. Cotton Romall Handkerchiefs, Linen & Cotton Pocket Handkerchiefs, Coarse Mullins, Silk and Cotton Hose, Ribbands, Gloves, Laces and Edgings, Sewing Silk, Thread and Tapes, Turkey Red, Groceries, Stationary, Hardware, Cutlery and Saddlery, Queens and Glass wares, 6d. 8d. 10d. and 20d. Nails and Brads, Castings.

ALL of which they are determined to sell at the most reduced prices for CASH, COUNTRY LINEN or HEMP. N. B. Those indebted to JOHN JORDAN JUN. & Co. or JOHN JORDAN JUN. either by bond, note or book account, are requested to come and pay off the same, as 'tis not reasonable further indulgence should be given. July 1st, 1802.

### FOR SALE

For Cash, or on Credit, 2000 Acres of LAND, Situate, lying and being in the county of Bourbon, in the forks of Brush creek and Hinkston near Millersburg, entered on a military warrant early in 1780, surveyed and patented in the name of Joseph Chew, and by said Chew, conveyed in trust to Robert and John Watts, of the city of New-York. The good quality and convenient situation of this tract of Land is so generally known, that a particular description would be unnecessary, as it is presumable those inclined to purchase will examine it. It will be divided if required.

The subscriber will sell it at private sale, and if not disposed of sooner, it will be offered publicly at the Paris District court in March next, where the title papers by application may be seen, and due attendance will be given by

H. TAYLOR, Attorney for Robt. & John Watts. 30th Oct. 1802.

THE AUTHOR of the KENTUCKY ENGLISH GRAMMAR, presents his most grateful acknowledgements to his friends and the public in general, for the notice which they have been pleased to take of his humble attempt to facilitate the grammatical instruction of youth, and hopes for a continuance of their patronage to a second edition, which he has just published with considerable improvements, in conformity to the original plan.

Those who wish to procure copies of the new edition, may be supplied at this Office, at Mr. Leavy's, and Mr. Jordan's stores in Lexington.

### RALPH NAILOR,

Who formerly lived Kentucky, died in December 1799, in Jones county, North Carolina. If he has any heirs in this state, they may hear of something to their advantage by applying at this office.

Nailor was a mill right.

PAINE'S RIGHTS OF MAN, For sale at this Office.

### BRUSH MAKING.

Eighteen Pence per pound, will be given for COMBED HOGS' BRISTLES. By the subscriber, who will in the course of a short time, have all kinds of

### BRUSHES

For sale, on more reasonable terms, and will warrant them as good, if not superior to any brought or imported here. He hopes the people of this state, will pay some attention to saving them, or have it done by their domestics, in order to encourage manufactures in their own country, particularly as they are an article so easily saved.

They will answer as well taken off after the hogs are scalded, as before, and those of a hog one year old will do, that is, all that are bristles, short and long—I will take them uncombed, the price agreeable to the situation they are in.

JAS. C. RAMSAY, Brush Maker, At Mr. Wm. Edwards's opposite Mr. Bradford's Printing Office, on Main street. Lexington, Oct. 4th 1802.

### ROBBERY OF THE MAIL.

### 200 DOLLARS REWARD.

WHEREAS a robbery has been committed on the mail, on its passage from Frankfort, in the state of Kentucky, towards Nashville, in the state of Tennessee, and a reward of 100 dollars offered by the Postmaster at Frankfort, in behalf of the Postmaster General, for the apprehension and conviction of the villain who perpetrated it. Now be it known that by virtue of the power vested in the Postmaster general by an act of the Congress of the United States I do hereby confirm and ratify the act of the Postmaster at Frankfort, and do offer an additional reward of 100 dollars for the recovery of the mail at the same time that the offender is apprehended and convicted of the crime, or 100 dollars for the recovery of the mail alone.

GIDEON GRANGER, Postmaster General. General Post Office, Washington City, November 16 1802.

### ENTERTAINMENT,

Sign of the Buffalo.

### JOHN DOWNING,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has taken that commodious framed house lately occupied by Mrs. M<sup>rs</sup> Nair on Main-street, opposite the Court-house; where he is furnished with convenient rooms, good beds, and a large stable with separate stalls for the accommodation of travellers. As it will be his principal object to furnish both house and stable with every necessary the country will afford, he hopes for the patronage of a generous public, and assures them no exertion shall be wanting on his part to make their situation agreeable.

Lexington, Nov. 2, 1802.

### Wanted,

### AN APPRENTICE

TO THE PRINTING BUSINESS. Apply to the Printer hereof.

### NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to DR. SAMUEL BROWN, for medical services, will please to call on me, in Lexington, and either pay off their accounts, or give due-bills.—Dr. Brown being determined to have a final settlement of all his accounts, hopes that those who do not find it convenient at present to make payment, will not hesitate to give their obligations.

THOS. C. DAVIS. Dec. 7th, 1802.

### MILITARY LANDS.

### FOR SALE,

1000 Acres of Military Land on Cumberland River, including the Big Eddie creek on both sides, and adjoining the tract on which the Seat of Justice for Livingston county is established, known by the name of Eddieville. Also,

1000 acres on Tradewater. The above lands were entered, surveyed, and patented in the name of Whitehead Coleman, of the Virginia Continental Line, and are said to be of the first quality in that part of the country, both as to soil and situation.—Reference may be had to the office of Col. Richd. C. Anderson, who located and surveyed them.—For terms apply to the subscriber in Lexington.

### JNO. M. BOGGS.

\* \* \* If the above lands are not sold before the 1st day of January 1803, they will be leased on certain terms—Apply as above.